

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAD AS HORNETS

Senators in a Rage Over the President's Letter.

STING CLEVELAND FURIOUSLY

Bill Goes to the Defense of His Old Enemy.

BUT HE, TOO, DEALS HEAVY BLOWS

Smith, of New Jersey, Declares Against Any Sort of Compromise.

IT IS THIS BILL OR NOTHING, HE SAYS

Vest Jumps on the Executive—David B Tells Them to Sink Their Differences and Come Together.

Washington, July 20.—(Special)—The

Senate was a violent volcano in full eruption today. It belched forth molten lava, and strewed hot ashes everywhere. It was indignant with Mr. Cleveland, and it hesitated not to express its indignation and determination not to be bulldozed by what it characterizes as impudent executive interference. Though there was no action-only talk which will continue when the body meets again on Monday—such scenes of intense excitement, of bitterness, of eruption, have seldom been witnessed in the senate chamber.

Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, the man who has made the fight for the sugar trust, started it by a speech predicting that it would be the senate bill or no bill. Then came David Hill in the role of champion of Glover Cleveland. Mr. Hill made a speech that will go down in history as one of the most remarkable efforts of the century. He spoke for free raw material, enduring what Mr. Cleveland said for that, he eulogized the president for his bold, fearless stand for free raw material, then roared him for his stand in favor of a duty on sugar and showed up his inconsistent positions on the income tax, and finally admonished the senate to recede from its amendments on the grounds that if it did not, and the house should accept them, the president would veto the bill. The entire speech was a most remarkable utterance. It made his senatorial colleagues as mad as hornets, that he should have endorsed the president's abuse of the senate, but the representatives who were present listened with expressions of thorough approval and delight.

Then Senator Vest, who is one of the senate conferees, arraigned the president. He simply roasted Mr. Cleveland for his interference, and predicted that the senate bill would become a law or the McKinley bill would remain.

Senators Gray, Vilas, Caffrey and Blanchard consumed the balance of the day. All except Mr. Vilas held that the senate bill must stand. Mr. Vilas wanted the one-eighth of a cent differential duty in favor of the sugar trust stricken off.

Will Never Surrender.

The debate in the senate today indicated that it is determined at this time to stand by its bill. The senators feel that they cannot yield in the face of Mr. Cleveland's abuse of them, and almost all say it must be the senate bill or no bill at all. Since the action of the house yesterday, that body cannot well afford to take the senate bill—if it should, the president practically says he will veto it. Therefore, the tangle is more complicated than ever. Many predict no bill. But the majority party cannot afford to adjourn congress without a bill. There will be a bill, but it may be a month yet before the two houses can get together.

Mr. Cleveland's letter has embarrassed the situation by angering the senate. It will take time for the senators to cool off, but in time their temperance may be reduced, and they may have to accept a fair compromise with free coal and iron. However, it is not probable that Mr. Hill's motion to recede from the senate's amendments on coal and iron will carry. For the present, indications favor the senate standing to its guns and refusing to recede a peg. There may be several more days of debate before the senate votes.

Many Ladies Were Present.

After the expectation of stormy scenes over the disagreeing conference report on the tariff bill, spectators began to flock into the senate galleries as early as 11 o'clock this morning, and when the chaplain's opening prayer was being said, the galleries were well filled, though not crowded. Ladies, in light summer costumes, with fans to cool the senate. Senators were in attendance in much larger numbers than at any time since the days of General Slicker and half a dozen members of the house occupied seats in the chamber.

The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with. Many memorials were presented and referred to them, and the business men of Chicago, asking for immediate action of some character on the tariff bill. In the absence of the vice president, the chair was occupied by Mr. Hartman, of the senate.

At 12:30 o'clock the message from the house asking a further conference on the tariff bill was laid before the senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees. He contented himself with these few words:

"Mr. President, the conference on the bill now await further action on this side."

After saying these words, he took his seat and no further part in the day's proceedings, except a slight controversy with Mr. Hill.

Then Mr. Smith, democrat, of New Jersey, made a speech of nearly an hour's du-

ration, favoring further conference, and admitting that the country was confronted by the danger of no tariff legislation at this session. He favored saying to the house conferees: "Such as the bill is, then let us be at liberty to take it or leave it."

He was followed by Mr. Hill, who prefaced a long speech with a motion that the senate recede from its amendments putting coal and iron on the dutiable list. He gave a partial approval to the president's letter and declared that democratic senators would have to rally around the president, or else they would go to the wall. While the president would come to the front, he added, that it will be time to yield before further humiliation, further embarrassment and further discord.

There was great excitement during the delivery of Mr. Hill's speech, but there was still much in it to stir and impelled burst of orators, denouncing the course of the democratic senators against the intimation in the president's letter.

A motion was made by Mr. Vilas, democrat, of Wisconsin, to recede from the differential duty of 1/4 cent on sugar, and participated in it. Sherman and Palmer, in support of the motion, and by the two Louisiana senators—Messrs. Caffrey and Blanchard—against it.

No vote was taken on any of the proposals.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Cockrell moved that when the senate adjourned today it be till Monday at noon.

"Is there any special reason?" Mr. Hill asked.

"There is," Mr. Cockrell replied, and he would probably have stated the reason had not Mr. Harris interposed with the objection that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. Hill demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas were taken, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hays, J. J. Jones, Kirkwood, Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Morris, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Pasco, Ransom, Smith, Turp, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh and White.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Cullinan, Davis, Dooly, Dunn, Galbraith, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Irby, McMillan, Manderson, McMillen of Oregon, Patterson, Perfis, Perkins, Platt, Shoup, Squire and Washburn—23.

The senate then at 5:30 o'clock, after a short executive session, adjourned until Monday.

No Compromise for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith, democrat, of New Jersey, opened the debate, reading his speech from manuscript.

"I shall vote for a motion to insist on the senate amendments," he said, "in the hope that a tariff bill may yet be evolved which will be enacted into law by democratic vote. I supposed when we took a final vote on the measure before us two weeks ago that such bill had been perfected. But the events of the past twenty-four hours have shown us our error and it is folly to deny that we are now confronted by the danger of no tariff legislation by the democratic party."

"Until recently I had supposed that there was no dispute upon this question of principle, but that every democrat, worthy of the name, was willing to concede that if there was one thing more than another to be done, it was in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials, not simply free raw materials as some now ingeniously contend, but absolutely free raw materials. I repeat that we cannot retreat. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises, justice, good will and decent regard for public sentiment all require this course."

"I have no objection to the construction of the platform, which has been adopted by the democratic party, but that every democrat, worthy of the name, was willing to concede that if there was one thing more than another to be done, it was in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials, not simply free raw materials as some now ingeniously contend, but absolutely free raw materials. I repeat that we cannot retreat. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises, justice, good will and decent regard for public sentiment all require this course."

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THREE ON A GALLOWS

A \$500,000 FIRE.

Two Assassins and a Wife Murderer Hanged at Montgomery.

ALL IN A HURRY TO HAVE IT OVER

They Declared That They Were Going to Heaven—One Said He Saw the Pearly Gates Wide Open.

Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special)—Dan Washington, Porter Davis and Charley Ewell, three negro murderers, expired their crime on the gallows in the jail yard here today. Their crimes were atrocious but they died in the ecstasy of religious enthusiasm.

On the gallows platform each made a hasty statement, but none of them confessed. Washington said: "Brethren, in fifteen minutes I'll be in paradise with a long white robe and with golden slippers, a-walking the golden streets. When you all comes I'll meet you at the gate to carry me to the judgment seat."

Porter Davis said: "I don't want to take up no time speaking. I'm anxious to go to heaven. In a few minutes my soul will be in the hands of God."

Charles Ewell, the wife murderer, said: "I know I am saved. I am going to sit down by Jesus. I am a true born son of Jesus, and am going home. All of you, white and black, I don't care how big you is, I am better than you cause in a little while I will take the sacrament in the city called paradise. See the pearly gates standing open for me."

The black caps were adjusted, the colored preacher offered a short prayer and the murderers stood calling on Jesus when the trap was sprung. The bodies were cut down in twenty minutes and turned over to friends for burial. About one hundred negroes stood around the gallows, and several thousand negroes stood around the jail with the hope of getting a glimpse. These make five legal executions in this city within a week, with three to follow on Friday.

A Statement of Their Crimes.

Dan Washington murdered John D. Perkins, a white man, near this city last October. Perkins had a suburban store, and lived in his family in a dwelling adjoining. At 12 o'clock Saturday night Dan Washington, an enormous negro, who was employed as a laborer in an oil mill adjacent, came to the store and called for some meat. While Perkins was stooping over, in the act of cutting it off, Washington struck him on the head with a bar of iron. He then cut his throat to make assurance doubly sure that the negro could not speak. The negro died in his master's throat with a Barlow knife. He then robbed the store of \$80 and a revolver and escaped. No clue was found for months, although suspicion pointed to Washington. On account of his announced departure from the city, the governor offered a five-hundred-dollar reward for the capture of the murderer with evidence to show that six months later he was caught in Pensacola, Fla., and brought here and imprisoned. Link by link the evidence was supplied. A bloody knife found on the scene was proved to be the negro's. At the trial he swore he did not commit the murder, but only watched at the door while two white men did the active work. These men proved alibis, however, and his statement is disregarded. Washington was unmarred.

Porter Davis, Colored.

Porter Davis, colored, killed another negro, Goodwin, in a swamp near the Talapoosa river, the court on the 18th of last January. Davis had been in love with Jones's wife, who it is stated encouraged the murder. Jones was seen to go into the swamp with a double team for load of wood. Davis was seen to follow him with a gun. Shortly afterward a gunbarrel was heard. Davis failed to come home that night. Search was instituted. His mules were found unbroken from the wagon. A trail nearby clearly showed that some heavy body had been dragged in the direction of a slough a mile away. It was followed to the pond, and after some effort the dead body of Jones was fished from the stagnant water. Davis had been shot and his head had been chopped open with his own ax, after which the ax had been stuck in his belt and his body thrown into the pond. Davis was promptly arrested, tried and convicted. He appealed but the supreme court sustained the verdict of the lower court, and set today as the time for his execution.

Charles Ewell, Colored.

He lived near the negro settlement, Vesuvius, in this county. On April 4, 1893, he met his wife some distance from their dwelling and ordered her home. She refused to go, saying she was going to a man about her clothes, meaning his laundry. She took him home, and she told him she would go away with another man unless he desisted. This angered him, and he overpowered her, saying she would never need for any clothes in this world except a wooden overcoat. He dragged her into some woods, and when he had reached a secluded place he beat her, drew out her heart, and then attempted to throw her body in the river, when he was frightened away. When arrested he did not guilty the crime, but he pleaded not guilty at his trial. He was condemned to hang, but appealed and got a new trial on a technicality, and the spring term he was again condemned, and the supreme court declined to interfere.

An Execution in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20.—The weather at the beginning of the race day today was excessively hot. The card was issued somewhat poor quality, but proved interesting to the rather small crowd that went down to the races. The first event resulted disastrously to the betters, Rorler, the favorite, finishing third, the race being won by Charley Johnson, 10 to 1, who had better luck in the succeeding races. In the fourth race, Jack of Spades and Armitage made a very hard finish, and it was only by a splendid display of jockeying that Griffin succeeded in landing the winner. The fifth race was also a hard finish, and it was from any intentional dishonest work with the horse, Mr. Sasse in the fifth race yesterday, charged to that effect having been arrested.

ON THE TRACKS.

It Was Hot at Brighton and the Crowd Was Small.

New York, July 20.—The weather at the Brighton racetrack today was excessively hot. The card was issued somewhat poor quality, but proved interesting to the rather small crowd that went down to the races. The first event resulted disastrously to the betters, Rorler, the favorite, finishing third, the race being won by Charley Johnson, 10 to 1, who had better luck in the succeeding races.

In this connection, Mr. Vest referred sarcastically to the fact that in the vote by yeas and nays, on a motion to put wool on the free list, Mr. Hill had sat in his seat and not voted.

Mr. Hill stated why this had been so, and Mr. Vest exclaimed in a tone of satire:

"If my soul was bound with enthusiasm for free raw material; if I could not rest at night because the democratic party was going to its death by placing wool on the free list, then I would not be a pariah among my technical colleagues."

The second joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was discussed for three hours.

Without action the house, at 5:20, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Carnesville, Ga., July 20.—(Special)—James L. Leeroy, a tinsmith and blacksmith of seventy-five years of age, died at his home eight miles from town Tuesday afternoon of dropsy.

Conyers, Ga., July 20.—(Special)—Mr. Grier Quiggle died this morning at 10 o'clock. He had an attack of the grip last November and never recovered. Mr. Quiggle was about thirty-five years old. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Henry Quiggle, and was an elder in the Henry Presbyterian church at this place.

Grier Quiggle lived an exemplary life. He had decided convictions and the courage and manhood at all times and places to maintain the right. He was pre-eminently a pure and, as near as possible, a perfect Christian gentleman.

In the further course of his remarks the general said:

The Fourth and the President.

Birmingham, Ala., July 20.—(Special)—Dr. John C. Clegg, a physician who disappeared mysteriously several weeks ago, was arrested here last night on a charge of embezzling funds. After a trial this morning before Commissioner Wilson he was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000. He was committed to jail.

Mrs. Marrs, the ex-poetess at East Lake, had her bond fixed at \$500. She gave the bond.

At Washington Park.

Chicago, July 20.—The Lakeview handicap was the stake event today in the Lakeview park, and despite the heat of 95 degrees, which was very heavy, owing to a heavy fall of rain, it proved an excellent contest. The day's racing in general was very cheap, the finish in the stake race being the only close one.

First race, three quarters of a mile, Stratford, 13, Clayton, 7 to 2, won, Signor, second, Uncle Luke third.

Second race, one mile, Pat, 103, Thorpe, 10, W. W. Sulz, 1, second, J. P. T. third.

Third race, Lakeview handicap, three quarters of a mile, Gath, 100, Perkins, 8 to 1, Thorpe, 2, second and Frank K. third.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards, Loudon, 104, Irving, 10 to 1, won, Charlton, second, and Thorpe, 3, third.

Fifth race, three quarters of a mile, Rover, 114, Thorpe, 4 to 1, won, Tariff, 10, second, Constantine, third.

Sixth race, one mile, W. S. T. won, Marshall, 9 to 5, one mile, W. S. T. second, and G. W. third.

Seventh race, one mile, General second and Constantine, third.

At Washington Park.

Kissimmee, Fla., July 20.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning Ed Lundy, the negro who murdered his wife Wednesday, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched. The mob which put Lundy to death was composed entirely of negroes. White people knew nothing of the tragedy till this morning.

lynched by His Own Race.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20.—Wade Adkins, who murdered Ike Redford, was hanged shortly after noon today at Fayetteville. Charles Bays, one of his accomplices, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment yesterday evening.

lynched by His Own Race.

Kissimmee, Fla., July 20.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning Ed Lundy, the negro who murdered his wife Wednesday, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched. The mob which put Lundy to death was composed entirely of negroes. White people knew nothing of the tragedy till this morning.

Scrofula on His Head

Which became a mass of corruption, spread so that it got into our little boy's eyes. The sores



Clarence D. Crockett

spread over his neck and we thought he would be blind. The doctors failed, we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Several bottles cured him after we had despaired of his ever getting well. He is now a bright and healthy child. D. M. Crockett, Jr., Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Even when all other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

A \$500,000 FIRE.

Birmingham Suffers Heavily from a Conflagration Early This Morning.

THE CALDWELL HOUSE IN ASHES

One of the Finest Hotels in the South Destroyed—Some Large Business Houses Burn to the Ground.

Birmingham, Ala., July 21.—(Special)—A \$500,000 blaze visited this city this morning.

The Caldwell hotel, the pride of the city and one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the south, is in ashes, as is also the mammoth four-story structure on the opposite corner occupied by the Stover Furniture Company and the Perry Mason Shoe Company.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock an alarm of fire was turned in from box 22, corner of Twenty-first street and First avenue, and in an incredibly short time the fire department was on hand.

The water pressure was very unsatisfactory and when the fire was located in the Stover Furniture Company's building, it was evident that a great blaze was on.

As soon as possible the apparatus was got ready for the fight, which proved one of the most stubborn ever witnessed in this city.

It was but a few minutes ere the entire four floors with their immense piles of furniture were a seething, roaring mass of flames leaping skyward.

The flames next entered the mammoth house of the Perry Mason Shoe Company and in a short while this, too, was wrapped in flames. The heat was intense, but the fire laddies worked bravely, for smoke was issuing from the casings of the Caldwell hotel just across the way, and it was thought this structure would also follow.

Before the thought was expressed, the immense gilded dome, which crowned the handsome edifice, was seen to be in flames. Soon the entire west side of the structure, facing the now almost burned building across the way, was afire.

The flames next entered the mammoth house of the Perry Mason Shoe Company and in a short while this, too, was wrapped in flames. The heat was intense, but the fire laddies worked bravely, for smoke was issuing from the casings of the Caldwell hotel just across the way, and it was thought this structure would also follow.

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UP WANTED—Male.
Two salesmen to travel on
specialty; may be carried as
money to the right parties
as John Q. Pearce, 81 N. For-
est.

A young man that wants work
and some experience as office
and office boy. Money to own
to H. W. George, Dryer
Ga., July 18-21.

every section at once to sell
what we have, no peddling; ex-
cessive fees, no extra charges
paid. Clifton Soap and Man-
sions, Cincinnati, July 7-18.

Items from Courts, Police, Industry, Poli-
tics, the Churches and Other Depart-
ments—Life in a Large City.

GONE EAST.—Mr. Edward S. Pratt, cash-
ier of the American Trust and Banking
Company, has gone east on a business trip.
He will be absent from the city for about
two weeks.

JENNINGS BACK.—Sergeant Jennings, of
the police force, returned yesterday, after
a leave of ten days, which was in due
time in good shape. He spent much of
his vacation at home, but made several
trips to the country.

COLONEL NEBBITT SICK.—Colonel Bob
Nebbit, commissioner of agriculture for the
state of Georgia, has been sick for several
days and unable to leave his country home
near Marietta. The many friends of Colonel
Nebbit hope to see him out again in a few
days.

THE TAX ASSESSOR THROUGH.—The
city tax assessors are through with their
work of assessing the property of the
city property, but it will take them
several days yet to foot up the books so
that anything like a report could be made
to the general council.

ELL BAKING POWDER to the gro-
cery trade, no peddling; ex-
cessive fees, no extra charges
paid. Address C. Hudgings, Co., 76 South
tues fri sat

To correspond with a party who
will correspond with Spanish tile roof-
ers, Dowman & Co.

A janitor must be a good man,
the business and come well
addressed. R. Alexander,
Atlanta.

ELL BAKING POWDER to the gro-
cery trade, no peddling; ex-
cessive fees, no extra charges
paid. Address C. Hudgings, Co., 76 South
tues fri sat

WANTED—Female.

A white woman to do general
house work to a small family; Swiss or Ger-
man. Address A. M. Dowman & Co., 76 South
July 21 sat sun

A middle-aged white woman to
housework for small family; must come well
qualified; good wages, with given
parties. Address "Right" P. P.
Constitution office. July 21-27.

ATION WANTED—Male.

There was a post office good
years with present employer.

Auguston, 169 East 12th street.

July 20-27.

WANTED—Females.

Pond's as housekeepers, in
a house by a lady, several years.
Good references. Address A. M.
Dowman & Co., 76 South

July 21 sat sun

A young lady graduate of the
Institute, desires a situation
in music, French or elocution.
Reference given. Address E.
box 143, Wilson, N. C.

July 18-27.

ANTED—Agents.

GENT'S—Make \$5 to \$10 a day.
Every 25¢. 25 cents.
Midland Soap Co., Cincinnati.

July 8-18 sat

WANTED—A woman who
wants the best selling
soaps. It is a quick
seller. Same address as
address. Box 125, New York
July 30-101 w. sat

take orders by sample at
a travel or at home, to take
sample. We pay expenses.
It is a quick seller.
Same address as above.
Address to right applicant. Ad-
Box 134, New York City.

you want the best nickel slot
slot. Just out. It leads them
New Silver Dollars. Pays out
nickels. A big winner and
keeper. This is your chance.
D. Company, Elmira, N. Y.

July 17-27.

Horses, Engravings, Etc.

A gentle horse owner has so
and will sell cheap. Apply
treast. July 19-25.

ONEY TO LOAN.

ONDENT of mine has \$100,000
improved Georgia for more than one
year. For the security. Francis
Jones 28 Old Capitol, City.

1,000 on Atlanta improved
Aaron Haas & Co., Kiser
Pryor street. July 23-31.

\$50,000, \$30,000 on hand
to property; large loans on
real estate. Weyman & Connors, No-
tice building, July 21-27.

of money can be borrowed
at a low rate. Ad-
Company, Investment Co., 433
July 18-21.

INTERVENTIONS FILED.—In the clerk's
office of the United States court yesterday
morning interventions were filed as fol-
lows against the receivers of the Richmond
and Danville railroad: C. E. Deadwyler,
H. S. J. Jones, D. B. Joe Harris, \$600;
C. E. Deadwyler, \$100; J. K. Kinney, \$100,000;
and suit for personal damages for \$25,000
by J. C. Johnson.

SETTLING WITH THE INJURED.

Victims of a Rail-
road Accident Get
Chances for a Full Recovery.

ALBANY, Ga., July 20.—(Special)—A number
of persons who were more or less
seriously injured in the recent railway
wreck on the Columbus extension, came to
this city today to receive the amount
which they had agreed to take in settle-
ment of their claims against the railroads.
Thirty people were injured in
the wreck, and it is learned from pretty
good authority that Adjuster Crenshaw
succeeded in settling these for an average of
\$50 apiece, the highest award being \$60.

Major F. F. Putney, of Hardin, Ga.,
is going to speak at the trials of the
cultivation of tea. He has engaged
the services of an Englishman, who spent
many years in India, and knows all about
the culture of the plant. The plants that
Major Putney will bring will be im-
ported direct from India, as he desires to
get the best stock with which to begin
operations.

News reached here today of the arrest
in Jacksonville, Fla., of a telegraph operator,
named Martineer, who, some time ago,
was in the service of the railroad
here. He skipped his work and was
arrested by him. Deputy Sheriff Gwin left
for Jacksonville tonight to bring Martineer
back to answer for his crime here.
He is badly wanted in Alabama, where a
\$100 reward awaits the man who turns him
over to the authorities.

THE DOG WAGON.—The dog wagon has
now been moving for nearly six weeks and
during that time the dog, who had
died a month ago, was buried in the ground
and the dog, who had been a
lucky canine that had been roped in
by the swift-footed young coon have been
unable to prolong life by finding some one
to reclaim them. Happily, however, the
kin of the coon makes the chances for
hydrocephalus 100 dogs less in Atlanta.

THE DOG WAGON.—Mrs. Mary Walker
Tomas is quite ill at her home on Glen
Street, S. C. She is suffering from ty-
phoid fever and her physicians, Drs. How-
ell and Sampson, are apprehensive of the
result. For more than two weeks she has
been confined to her bed, but no danger was
considered until within the last day or two,
when Dr. Howell was called in as consulting
physician.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—Rev. J. B. Robins
passed the railroad churchmen will
address the railroad men of the city at the
rooms of the railroad department of the
Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow
afternoon at 4 o'clock. The topic is,
"Christ Receiveth Sinful Men." Dr. Robins
is an earnest and warm-hearted friend of
railroad men, and his remarks cannot fail
to interest them.

LIGHT EXPENSES.—Yesterday's wreck
on the Georgia-Tennessee road reflected
an splendid record which the road has been
making under the superintendence of Captain
W. R. Deupre. During the past few
months the road has been remarkably free
from accidents. The total expense of the
road incurred accidents during the past
month was only \$2. The head-end col-
lision near Juliette yesterday, however, re-
sulted in a big loss to the road.

ALIVE—Miscellaneous.

AD.—A three-hunter gas
new. Address R. Alex-
ander office. July 19-21.

OLD GOLD and silver.
Whitehall st. July 18-21.

UY in quantity, all de-
cancel Columbian postage
one and two. All
be accompanied with stamp
like. Ile Stamp Co., Li-
July 18-21.

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Short Stories of Minor Happenings
Gathered from Many Sources.

THE CITY BRIEFLY MIRRORED

Items from Courts, Police, Industry, Poli-
tics, the Churches and Other Depart-
ments—Life in a Large City.

GONE EAST.—Mr. Edward S. Pratt, cash-
ier of the American Trust and Banking
Company, has gone east on a business trip.
He will be absent from the city for about
two weeks.

JENNINGS BACK.—Sergeant Jennings, of
the police force, returned yesterday, after
a leave of ten days, which was in due
time in good shape. He spent much of
his vacation at home, but made several
trips to the country.

COLONEL NEBBITT SICK.—Colonel Bob
Nebbit, commissioner of agriculture for the
state of Georgia, has been sick for several
days and unable to leave his country home
near Marietta. The many friends of Colonel
Nebbit hope to see him out again in a few
days.

CAPTAIN BRADWELL RETURNS.—Cap-
tain S. D. Bradwell had returned from a
trip to South Georgia. While away he
spent time in the interior of the Twen-
tith Georgia region and from there
he went to Sandersville, where he made a
speech on education. Captain Bradwell was
busy with the work of getting the pay
roll of the Georgia teachers ready. He says
the coming school year the state will have
a surplus of money and the present
pay roll will put something more than \$300,
000 in circulation in the state, giving the
teachers of all schools their money within
the next five days.

NOT YET APPOINTED.—Major Good-
win is yet considering the appointment of
the new standing committee on prisons pro-
vided for by the resolution of Mr. Harman
instituted at the last meeting of the
general council. The committee, which was ap-
pointed, will take away from the committee on
streets and the committee on public buildings
and grounds much of its work. But it
will open to the new committee a field
of investigation and thought and may
make a more important committee than the
standing committee of the general council.
None of the members of council are anxious
for that place as the committee will entail
much work on the members of the commit-
tee.

SHOT IN THE SIDE.—Frank Ochman, of
the Western and Atlantic railroad, was shot
in the side yesterday afternoon and was
wounded but not seriously. While handling a pistol Mr. Ochman
carelessly tossed it upon his belt. There
was a discharge and the ball entered the
right side, making a bad wound. Dr. West-
erman was called in and Mr. Ochman
could not relieve the man. By pro-
bating the gun was found and extracted, but
during the time Mr. Ochman suffered great
pains. The doctor said he would be all right
in a long time.

THE STORM.—The storm, where the fire started,
was a five-foot wall between, but the constant ex-
plosion of the heavy loaded shells in the
storeroom gave ground to the fear that a
breach would be made in the magazine
wall and the two tons of powder exploded.
This kept everybody in the way.

CAPTAIN O. M. CARTER, the government engi-
neer who has charge of the fort, went down
and made an inspection. It was found
safe to enter the magazine and thirty-two
casks of powder were hurriedly taken out.
The men then began to play on the fire
with a hose, and tonight had it under
control for a long time.

The storeroom, where the fire started, was
rarely visited, and was stored two tons of powder. There was a
five-foot wall between, but the constant ex-
plosion of the heavy loaded shells in the
storeroom gave ground to the fear that a
breach would be made in the magazine
wall and the two tons of powder exploded.
This kept everybody in the way.

THE NEW MONEY ORDERS.—The pub-
lic generally do not seem to be aware of the
fact that the sale of postal notes has been
done away with by the postoffice depart-
ment. Mr. Young, who now issues the
money orders at the Atlanta post office,
will be better than it has been in a long
time. He thinks business this

year will be better than it has been in a
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PULASKI BLOWS UP.

Four Hundred Pounds of Powder Ex-
ploded in the Historic Old Fort.

HOW CHINN GOT RID OF MOSQUITOES

He Began by Trying to Smoke Them Out,
and Ended by Wrecking the Fortifications Below Savannah.

THEY DON'T AGREE.

Goodness, gracious!
If I'd known you were
here I would have
come. It's no use.

This is a Jersey Mosquito—small
size. We have 'em bigger.

This is a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT.

This is a Jersey Mosquito—small
size. We have 'em bigger.

INSTANT RELIEF from Sting of Mosquito Bites

from Heat of Sunburn

apply Pond's Extract

IT IS
Cooling
Refreshing
Healing

It

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Bryant & Farin, 14th street; Fifth Avenue Hotel news stand.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; McDaniel & Co., 5 Washington St.
 KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rode, 615 Main St.
 SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.

10 CENTS PER WEEK
 For The Daily Constitution, on 10 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 5 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1894.

The President and the Income Tax.

There is one feature about the president's letter that we are sure will not be understood by the people, and we regret that he was not more explicit about it. In writing to Mr. Wilson he says:

You know how much I deplored the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature.

In his message read at the assembling of congress last December President Cleveland spoke as follows on the income tax, commanding the wisdom of the insertion of the tax in the bill of the ways and means committee:

The (ways and means) committee, after the consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which would exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, has wisely embraced in its plans a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate enterprises. These assessments are not absolutely and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity for their imposition no longer exists.

There is an air of mystery about this income tax matter that is not at all satisfactory. For instance, here in Atlanta and in other places, the newspapers which have assumed to speak for Mr. Cleveland have time and again entered a solemn pledge that the president favored the income tax. In his letter to Mr. Wilson he "deplores the insertion of the measure in the tariff bill," though last December in his message to congress he commended the action of the committee which "wisely embraces in its plans a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate enterprises."

This is the worst kind of an income tax because it reaches small stockholders while it entirely exempts from taxation every dollar of income derived from immense private capital. The income from the non-producing bonds of the millionaire would be exempted, if the income tax was confined to corporate investments, as suggested, while the income of a struggling widow who may have put four or five thousand dollars in a safe investment in a manufacturing, industrial or other such enterprise, would be subject to tax. This would not be right, nor do we believe that it was the purpose of the president's suggestion to so restrict the operation of the tax.

We trust, therefore, in order that more light may be thrown on the subject, that the president will take the bull by the horns and let congress understand just exactly what he would like to see it do as regards not only the tariff, but with the financial question, the 10 per cent repeal and the income tax. For the sake of this country, we earnestly trust that their efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail. But they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fears that democratic principles may be surrendered. * * * All abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perjury and party dishonor."

All of which is well and truly said! The democratic party stands before the country pledged to do certain things, not only with the tariff, but with the finances of the country. Every word that President Cleveland has said about the tariff applies equally as well to the financial pledge of the democratic platform and also to the pledge to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks. If it is perjury to fail to do one of these things, it is certainly as peridious to fail in another promise equally as obligatory.

Statistical Nonsense.

The Springfield Republican has the following:

Rev. C. C. McCabe, secretary of the Methodist mission society, figures out a very plausible and seeming easy way in which workingmen could be protected from the railway magnates. His scheme is simplicity itself. Stop drinking, he says, save money and buy up the railroads and own them. It will only take a matter of \$100,000,000 to do this, and the workingmen of the United States spend about one-fifteenth of that amount each year for beer and hard liquors. It is an easy problem in arithmetic which McCabe proposes to solve. If they drink up each year one-fifteenth or thereabout of the value of the railroads of the United States, in fifteen years they drink up their entire value. McCabe's figures are \$90,000,000 for the liquor workers and the whole country, or the workingmen \$100,000,000 a sum which would count up pretty fast if laid away each year at savings bank interest. Mr. McCabe thinks a good deal of his scheme. He is sure that "it is practicable, it is feasible, it can be done."

This is simply impertinent. The workingmen of the country do not want to get the better of the railway magnates. They do not want to buy the railroads. The drink bill of the workingmen in general may be \$750,000,000 a year, but the men who work for the railroads do not drink. As a rule, they are the most temperate class in the world. The hazardous nature of their occupation and the requirements of their employers make them so.

Mr. McCabe's figures are misleading, and his suggestion is not to the point. Many of the men engaged in the recent strike doubtless drank, but they were not railway employees. They have not been talking about buying the railroads, and the only proposition of that sort comes from the populists of the west.

Mr. McCabe's statistics do not point to the solution of any problem. He has simply succeeded in calling attention to the fact that the drink bill of the country is \$90,000,000, but we doubt his statement that the workingmen pay \$750,000,000 of it. The proof cannot be had.

The men who purchase whisky are not watched and classified on the spot. The chances are that society people, professional and business men and idlers spend more money than the workingmen spend for liquor.

The Office of Coroner.

It is now almost settled that the New York constitutional convention will abolish the office of coroner.

The advocates of the proposed reform say that the coroner is an unnecessary officer. They claim that it would be better to have his work done by the county and city physicians who should be compelled to investigate all suspicious cases of death and report the result to the prosecuting officer of the county.

As matters now stand it is said that many coroners hold inquests when they are not necessary, in order to make the fees. They invade the houses of dead men's families and put the widows and children on the witness stand at a time when their grief should protect them from such intrusions. Then, the work of a coroner in a murder case has

to be done over again. The verdict of a coroner's jury is not final. If a crime has been committed another tribunal has to investigate it.

In this part of the country where the office of coroner is not much sought, the abuses complained of in New York are unknown. Still, the question raised is one of general interest everywhere and deserves consideration.

A Senseless Crusade.

Speaking of the recent triumph of the American Protective Association in the Nashville primaries The Memphis Commercial says:

It is, therefore, amazing to us that at a time and under such circumstances, people should be starting themselves to a crusade, for which they have no right to exist. The assessments are not absolutely and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity for their imposition no longer exists.

There is an air of mystery about this income tax matter that is not at all satisfactory. For instance, here in Atlanta and in other places, the newspapers which have assumed to speak for Mr. Cleveland have time and again entered a solemn pledge that the president favored the income tax. In his letter to Mr. Wilson he "deplores the insertion of the measure in the tariff bill," though last December in his message to congress he commended the action of the committee which "wisely embraces in its plans a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate enterprises."

This is the worst kind of an income tax because it reaches small stockholders while it entirely exempts from taxation every dollar of income derived from immense private capital. The income from the non-producing bonds of the millionaire would be exempted, if the income tax was confined to corporate investments, as suggested, while the income of a struggling widow who may have put four or five thousand dollars in a safe investment in a manufacturing, industrial or other such enterprise, would be subject to tax. This would not be right, nor do we believe that it was the purpose of the president's suggestion to so restrict the operation of the tax.

We agree with one Memphis contemporary that we have issues of more vital importance to fight than the "straw devil" built by these narrow-minded fanatics. This is no time for a religious warfare in our politics, and the men who are trying to bring it on have no business in the democratic party. They should be ruled out the next time a primary is held in Nashville. Their supremacy is a disgrace to any community.

A Jingo Policy.

According to the St. Louis Republic's advices from Texas, Governor Hogg believes in a jingo policy, that is to say, he thinks that a foreign war would be a good thing at the present time.

We are not prepared to accept the report that the governor looks for a revolution in this country unless we become engaged in a conflict with another nation, but if he believes that a struggle with a foreign enemy would benefit us in many ways we can readily understand why he takes that view of the situation.

If the present troubles in Nicaragua should draw us into a war with England of three or four years' duration it must be admitted that a wonderful change would immediately take place in this country. The needs of the government would keep all industries busy equipping and maintaining an army and a navy on a war footing. Millions and probably billions of legal tender greenbacks would be added to the circulation and the people would enjoy the flush times that prevailed in the north from 1861 to 1873. Nor would the benefits be confined to our material interests alone. The old-time patriotism would be revived, the lines between the sections would be obliterated, and in the mighty hosts marching under one flag would be found the men of the south side by side with the men of the north.

But the final reckoning—would it show profit or a loss on our side? Nothing would be lost if we should follow Germany's example and force our defeated foes to pay a big indemnity. We take it for granted that they would be defeated, because we cannot imagine any other result when the fact is considered that we can put 9,000,000 men in the field. Our only loss would be in human life, and it is questionable whether as many lives would be lost in war as are lost under the fatal conditions of a long spell of hard times.

We do not wonder that Governor Hogg and others, when they see so much discontent, distress and domestic violence in this country, indulge the hope that something will bring about a foreign war. And yet it would be a pity to draw the sword to restore prosperity when peaceful methods would accomplish the same purpose.

Why not redeem our pledges of financial relief? Give the people more money and more business, and they will not be turbulent at home nor anxious for trouble abroad.

Mr. McCabe's figures are misleading, and his suggestion is not to the point. Many of the men engaged in the recent strike doubtless drank, but they were not railway employees. They have not been talking about buying the railroads, and the only proposition of that sort comes from the populists of the west.

Mr. McCabe's statistics do not point to the solution of any problem. He has simply succeeded in calling attention to the fact that the drink bill of the country is \$90,000,000, but we doubt his statement that the workingmen pay \$750,000,000 of it. The proof cannot be had.

The Office of Coroner.

It is now almost settled that the New York constitutional convention will abolish the office of coroner.

The advocates of the proposed reform say that the coroner is an unnecessary officer. They claim that it would be better to have his work done by the county and city physicians who should be compelled to investigate all suspicious cases of death and report the result to the prosecuting officer of the county.

As matters now stand it is said that many coroners hold inquests when they are not necessary, in order to make the fees. They invade the houses of dead men's families and put the widows and children on the witness stand at a time when their grief should protect them from such intrusions. Then, the work of a coroner in a murder case has

to be done over again. The verdict of a coroner's jury is not final. If a crime has been committed another tribunal has to investigate it.

In this part of the country where the office of coroner is not much sought, the abuses complained of in New York are unknown. Still, the question raised is one of general interest everywhere and deserves consideration.

A Significant Appointment.

The appointment of Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be minister to Russia will give general satisfaction.

Mr. Breckinridge is an able man, but with those of his constituents, he voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and this caused his renomination to be defeated. His old constituents, however, have no other complaint against him than the fact that he is an advocate of the gold standard policy, and they will have no objection to see him represent this country at the Russian court where his anti-silver views can do no harm.

This appointment, like the promotion of Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, to the circuit bench, makes it plain that Mr. Cleveland proposes to stand by those who, to take his views, have to desert their people.

Mr. Breckinridge, in direct opposition to the wishes of his people and to his past record, opposed the free coinage of silver, and the democrats of his district thrust him aside for another man.

The democrat who repudiated the Chicago platform and disregards the wishes of his constituents may rest satisfied that he will be well provided for so long as he makes himself pliable enough to do as he is told. He may not be able to command a hundred votes in his own district, but honors and rewards are waiting for him elsewhere.

This appointment, like the promotion of Mr. Breckinridge's fitness for his new position. We believe that he will represent American interests faithfully and ably in Russia. He can render better service there than he can in Congress just at this time as a representative from Arkansas.

Vice in the Schools.

A New York letter says:

The attention of a school board across the river in Newark has been called to brandy drops. These are harmless looking carameles, but it is claimed that they contain sufficient alcohol to create a craving for alcohol, and that the young stomach and will, in time, make the little students dipsomaniacs. One member of the board said he had secured a teaspoonful of bad brandy from two innocent looking drops, and another, who opened a pound, exhibited a three-ounce phial which contained a quantity of the powerful stimulant.

This can be said without detracting from Mr. Breckinridge's fitness for his new position. We believe that he will represent American interests faithfully and ably in Russia. He can render better service there than he can in Congress just at this time as a representative from Arkansas.

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OF THE DAY.
ence of Governor Northern looks like a summer resort in the afternoon. After his departure, and went to take care of himself. State Treasurer Hardeman, and one by one they until at length none but

quiet will soon be the community. In the intense interest in the campaign has been the retirement of Governor. Yet to spring up into the body. The of representatives is in the name of Colonel W. T. G. before yesterday to drop the heads of departments, reected him, and tendered of information. Close by Warren, the veteran clerk

years Major Warren has aable position. He came the late Governor James A. Conley or was in the name of singular faithfulness has served during the ad- governors James M. Smith, H. T. Alexander H. Stephens, John B. Gordon and "I remain," he says, "as to tell Georgia how lucky escaped republican rule sought to perpetuate it

of public schools Com- it was hard at work, in preparing the final papers of \$25,000 to the school state. Besides turning out of money it will benefit people in the state. There are calculating the true done by the teachers of The next generation out of the work that has a good deal of red the money out, but a to all the better.

turned from a long trip," resumed. "Avery, I attended a barbeque for a king. The from the west, but of native hogs. These bring for strife abroad, the possession of a sun- full larders."

subject of discussion in department.

do you think are in Mr. Carter.

was one reply, and "one who was

you would be" according to the census of 545 sheep in this state. 5,618 milch cows, 5,829 horses and 12,000

5,000 cattle. The was seen. Sheep are

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AT PAYNE'S CHAPEL TWO MEN KILLED.

The North Atlanta Conference Held an Interesting Session.

DISCUSSED THE TENT YESTERDAY

Encouraging Reports from the Churches Yesterday. Dr. Held is Presiding. Will Meet Again Today.

Payne's chapel is the center of interest for the good people who compose the North Atlanta conference this week. This is the largest district of the North Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south.

About one hundred delegates are in attendance, representing sixty churches, with a total membership of over eight thousand.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Held is presiding elder of the conference, and Mr. W. R. Power, of Marietta, Ga., is secretary. President Held appointed the following committees:

On the General State of the Church—Rev.

H. H. Parks, chairman.

On Finance—Rev. T. B. McCarty, chairman.

On Temperance—Rev. W. O. Butler, chairman.

On Quarterly Conference Records—Rev.

W. S. Williams, chairman.

On Bills—William C. W. Smith, chairman.

On Sunday Schools—Asst. G. Candler, chairman.

On Temperance—Rev. W. O. Butler, chairman.

On Quarterly Conference Records—Rev.

W. S. Williams, chairman.

Inquiries were then made into the condition of the pastoral charges on the following lines:

1. On general state of the church.

2. On Sunday schools.

3. On temperance work.

These reports all showed a remarkably prosperous state of affairs throughout the district.

The session of the conference yesterday afternoon was by far the most interesting yet held.

The inquiries into the state of the various churches developed the fact that Payne's chapel and St. James church, both in the same portion of this city, are not flourishing as they should, and the attendance at the services being much smaller than should be expected.

Rev. Mr. T. J. Candler, pastor of Payne's chapel, illustrated this lack of interest on the part of his congregation, to the effect that a tent meeting is in progress very near the church and that the people went to the tent instead of coming to their church. He thought the tent should be removed.

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RECORD BREAKING.

Cotton and Wheat Sold Yesterday Below Previous Low Records.

FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS RESPONSIBLE

Total Gold Shipments for the Week Will Amount to \$3,500,000, Creating a Bearish Feeling in Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The engagement of the week was the sale of 250,000 bbls of Eastern wheat, which was offered tomorrow, making the total for the week \$3,500,000, creating a more bearish feeling in stock circles during the early hours of business today, and prices declined 1/4 to 7/8 cent, Missouri Pacific and Sugar leading. The decline in the first named was in sympathy with the break in the collateral market, and the decline in the second was the result of an unfounded rumor that the company could not meet its August interest. The treasurer of the company today denied this report and offered to cash all coupons offered less 6 per cent per annum to August 1st. On this denial the stock rallied to 14 1/2, and then again declined to 14 3/4 to 15, class A to 23 1/2 and the 4's to 23 1/2.

The poor statement for May and the features of heavy assessments account for the heaviness of the junior securities. The secretary of the general reorganization committee said today that the New England and New York section would be out early next week.

In the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed and the general railroad list rallied 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific leading. American Sugar was comparatively quiet, only 25,000 bbls being offered at 14 1/2 to 15, and 100% and 105% and left off at 10 1/4, against 10 3/4 yesterday. The stock discussion in the senate is checking trading in the stock, but the discussion on the part of certain members of the house is likely to affect the price of the stock. While the after an early advance to 21 1/2, to 23 1/2, Chicago Gas declined 1/2 to 7/8, rose to 7 3/4 and left off at 7 1/2. Speculation left off tolerably firm notwithstanding the drop in both cotton and sugar. The total gold shipments for the week were only \$3,700,000. The total cotton sales show a loss of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent outside of Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Reading and Northern Pacific preferred, which rose 1/2 to 1 cent. The bond market was particularly quiet, the Atchison stocks, which were pressed for sale.

Money on call for easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 3/4 to 4 per cent.

Bar silver 62 1/2.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in 100,000,000,000, 4874/6-8724/6 for 60 days and 4854/6-4852/6 for demand; post rates 4874/6-4852/6; commercial bills 4854/6-4852/6.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weaker.

Gold at the board neglected.

The following are the new arrivals:

Cotton Oil... 20 Missouri Pac... 25/8

Sugar Refinery... 105 Mobile & Ohio... 65

Am. Tobacco... 60 U. S. C. C. 65

do. pre... 10 N. J. Central... 105/8

C. & S. & Santa Fe... 105/8

Baltimore & Ohio... 105/8

C. & O. & St. Louis... 105/8

Chicago & Alton... 105/8 do. pre... 105/8

Chicago Gas... 105/8

Del. Lack. & W... 105/8 Pacific Mail... 105/8

C. & S. & St. Louis... 105/8

East Tennessee... 105/8

do. pre... 105/8 Rock Island... 105/8

St. E. & W... 105/8

do. pre... 105/8 do. pre... 105/8

do

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER

And His Queer Country—What the Children Saw and Heard There.

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, Author of "Uncle Remus."

Copyrighted, 1894, by the Author.

PART VI.

More About the Talking Saddle.

The queer looking girl was running from the very queer looking boy and both were laughing loudly. When they saw the children sitting at the table they both stopped suddenly. The queer looking girl turned and made a wry face at the very queer looking boy. At this both burst out laughing and suddenly stopped again.

"Be ashamed of yourselves!" exclaimed old Mr. Rabbit, wrapping on the door with his cane. "Be ashamed! Where are your manners? Go and speak to our friends and make your best bow, too—don't forget that!" Mr. Rabbit appeared to be very indignant.

Mrs. Meadows was in a better humor. "This," she said, as the queer looking girl came forward, "is Chickamy Crany Crow, and this, as the very queer looking boy came timidly up, is Tickle-My-Toes."

They bowed and then went off a little ways, looking very solemn and comical. They didn't dare glance at each other for fear they would begin laughing again. The reason they looked so queer was because, although they acted like children, they were old in appearance—as old as a person past middle age.

"They are country raised, poor things! You'll have to excuse them. They don't know any better." Mr. Thimblefinger sighed as he said this and looked thoughtful.

"What about the talking saddle?" Buster John inquired. "You said the story wasn't finished."

"To be sure! To be sure!" Mr. Thimblefinger cried. "My mind is like a wagon without a tongue. It goes every way but the right way. Where was I? Oh, yes, I remember now."

"Well, the mayor was very thankful to Tip-Top for saving his treasure and his horses, but he wasn't satisfied about the saddle. He was worried. Now, you know when a child is worried it cries, but when a grown man is worried he sits down and looks away off and puts his elbow in his hand and his finger to his nose—so."

"Oh, I've seen papa do that," laughed Sweetest Susan.

"Yes, that's the way the mayor did," Mr. Thimblefinger continued. "There was a great thief in that country who had never been caught. He didn't care for judges and juries and courthouses. He always sent the mayor word when he was coming to the city and when he was going away."

"No, just the day before the mayor had received a letter from this man. The thief said he was coming after a fine race horse that was owned by the mayor's brother. So the mayor sat and thought, and finally he asked Tip-Top if his talking saddle could catch a famous thief.

"It has just caught four common rogues, your honor," replied Tip-Top, "and I think it can catch one uncommon thief."

"Then the mayor told Tip-Top that the most famous thief in all that country intended to steal his brother's race horse. Tip-Top said he must see the horse and together they went to the stable where it was kept. The horse was already guarded. Two servants sat in the stall, two sat outside and two remained near the door. The mayor's brother was also there.

"What is this?" the brother asked.

"This fellow wants to sell his saddle," replied the mayor.

"Then arrest him," cried the brother, "for he is the thief."

"Nonsense," replied the mayor. "He is a very honest man and I will vouch for him." Then the mayor called his brother aside and told him why the man with the saddle had come to see the horse.

"Tip-Top talked with the men who had been set to guard the horse and he soon found that one of them was an accomplice of the thief. This man made a swift sign to Tip-Top and placed his finger on his mouth. Tip-Top replied by closing his eyes with his fingers, as if to show that he



The Queer Looking Boy and Girl.

saw nothing. When he had an opportunity he said to this man:

"Tell your master I will be willing to sell the saddle tonight. I will sleep with it under my head on the next corner. It is worth one thousand pieces of gold."

"Then he returned to the mayor and they went away. Tip-Top laughed as they walked along. 'This thief,' he remarked, 'is a fool. It is so easy to steal a horse that he will not buy a saddle. He will try to steal mine. Then we shall catch him. He will get the horse—'

"'What!' cried the mayor; 'get the horse?'

"'Certainly; nothing is easier,' replied Tip-Top. 'He will get the horse and then

got home at last all wet and cold. 'Didn't you hear me call?'

"'Oh, I did hear a noise,' she snapped, 'but there was only a cat.'

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AC LIEBMAN,
state, Renting and Loans,
6 Peachtree Street.

RATTLE OF THE RAIL.

Railway Officials Anxiously Awaiting Orders from Mr. Spencer.

A GREAT REDUCTION IS PROBABLE

Southern Railway and Steamship Association Meets in New York—Other Railroad News.

In Atlanta or suburbs with a place in my books that in twelve years today you couldn't buy for price now asked. While it is the same hard times have the value of bonds real estate illustrates so strikingly that we can't make the best and easiest out of it, yet we again have the opportunity to agree with the prediction made by others that we are in the greatest inflation of values ever seen in the country.

It is a room house, lot 1, near Jackson st., \$1,000 cash, per month.

near Forest Av., terms rea-

sonable. Virginia and Georgia, the East and the old Richmond and Danville are beginning to quiver in their boots under the inspiration of anxiety.

The railroads have seen that it is to be the policy of the country by reason of its consolidation that the various lines that have been vying for competition for the last few years will cut down the offices over it can be safely done.

It is known that in due season no changes are expected just at the soliciting freight and passenger rates and the traveling passenger.

Agreements will be consolidated, that in the shuffles many a good railroad who has been doing efficient work for old companies will see his official out of town in the basket that makes the roads the work of re-

in Atlanta it is easy to see that the rail company will have re-

make several changes—several con-

solidations of offices. The interesting ques-

tion is that to be retained and who is to

be retained.

What is being talked about most

around headquarters of the systems from day to day, and while nothing can be settled, it is known that the railroads will have a better agreement this next year than they have had all along, and the angu-

ties between the roads will certainly have to be all straightened out.

The Louisville and Nashville pulled out of the association a few months ago on the understanding that they would have a better agreement next year than they have had all along, and the angu-

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ties between the roads will certainly have to be all straightened out.

It is firmly believed by those in some way

authorized to speak that General Manager

W. W. Wren will continue

to have charge of things on the western di-

vision.

What these appointments are formally

made, however, there can be no change in

the minor offices of the company, such

as local agents, the traveling passenger

and freight agents and the soliciting pas-

enger and freight agents.

There is no world of interest in the affair

however, and most of those on the

traveling branch here in Atlanta who would

run into the dozen.

Major Stahlman will more than probably

be retained as commissioner.

Everything Running Smoothly.

The freight railroads are running

smoothly enough now from the west and to the

border, where a few days ago the

embargoes were held up by riotous mobs.

All of the agents of the Chicago lines

are at work again hustling for business,

and the managers of the stockades are

now busily aird.

Of course the general offices appointed

to the western division and the general

offices appointed for the eastern division

will have a hand in making the cuts, and

they will, whenever they can, take care of

the men who have been at work for them

or their appointment on the two systems

respectively.

The Excursion Season Is On.

This is the season of the year when excursions to summer places are in vogue, and there will be many of them this year.

The Richmond and Danville has already

sent several special excursion trains into the city from the towns and cities of South Carolina, and so has the Seaboard Air-

Line.

The Louisville and Nashville is preparing

to run one of the greatest excursions

ever known to Texas, and the Atlanta and

West Point has taken hold of it here in

Atlanta, and the prediction is made that

the excursion will never be equal to it.

Colonel W. A. Henderson of Knoxville, Tenn., was in the city today and stated to the Constitution's representative that he had been assured that he would be retained as general counsel for the western division of the Southern Railway Company. He gives as his authority President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern.

Colonel Henderson also said that the ap-

pointment of the other officers for the western division will not be made until a few

days before the 1st of September, when the Southern Railway Company will take charge of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railway.

The Louisville and Nashville is preparing

for a grand excursion to the mountains,

where they will have a great crowd of peo-

ple to go up to the towering heights of the

mountain that boughs the beautiful

of Chattanooga.

Cheap Trip to the Convention.

The Southern Passenger Association has

it within the reach of every good den-

at the state of Georgia to attend the



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of phys., being will attest to value to health—the pure liquid knowledge principles, embodied in the ready Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, expelling colds, headaches and fever, and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak- ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

ufactured by the California Fig Syrup

Company, whose name is printed on every

package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,

and being well informed, you will not

accept any substitute if offered.

AN NOTICE
tax for the city of Manchester
All paid sums over \$1000
not paid same are required to
the 1st day of August, 1894,
will be advertised and
Tuesday in September, 1894,
B. L. LUCK,
Marshal.

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will be advertised and
Tuesday in September, 1894,
B. L. LUCK,
Marshal.

Papers for sale at
Constitution office
a hundred.

state democratic convention this year by making the rates very low.

The delegates and visitors to the convention will have the benefit of full fare coming to Atlanta and one-third fare returning.

This is quite a consideration and will save the delegates much. It will make it so that every one of the delegates appointed by the counties to be represented can come to Atlanta to witness the grand rally of democracy, and it is safe to say that the convention will be one of the grandest in point of numbers and of harmony ever before held in the state of Georgia.

Brings on More Talk.

The effect of the recent strike is to bring the Chicago lines into closer union than they have ever been before.

The roads entering the Windy City are already preparing to unite more closely than they have ever done before, and it is probable that they will, in some sort of organization that will place them in the same position as the laborers, who are themselves united in such organizations.

The railroads have seen that it need some perfect organization against such foul play as was thrust upon them under the fake name of honest labor lately at the cemetery awaiting the coming of his wife. Mrs. Robinson arrived in Atlanta from Roanoke, Va., Thursday, and at once made preparations for the interment of her late husband.

The car, which left the city at 4 o'clock, carried a large crowd of men who had known John Robinson, and who wished to pay final tribute to the memory of their old friend. They went direct to the vault where the remains of the dead man were interred and waited for the arrival of the procession which left Atlanta in carriages to come. This vault is in the shape of an excavation dug out in the side of a steep incline, and is faced and lined with granite. It is divided into four pettitions, A, B, C and D. The remains of Mr. Robinson had been placed in the last division.

At half past 5 o'clock, surrounded by a crowd of sorrowful friends, the remains of the late John M. Robinson were laid to rest beneath the oaks that grow in that quiet tract.

Since the tragic death of the unfortunate man his body had been kept in the vault at the cemetery awaiting the coming of his wife. Grocers sell a four pound package of this great dirt destroyer for 25c. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

The Queen

of my Kitchen wishes to inform the public that she finds nothing to equal

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder.

It lightens her labor, lessens her time of leisure. Grocers sell a four pound package of this great dirt destroyer for 25c. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.



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33 Courtland Street.
School opens September 3, 1894. Applications received at the school after August 1st.

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French, Spanish and German. Summer course at reduced rates. Trial lessons free.

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ED. WELLHOFF,
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